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Washington State
Employment Security Department
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Washington Labor Market

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HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal Expansion Begins

Total unemployment in Washington State began to drop from its winter peak, falling from 183,700 and 8.8 percent in January to 177,100 and 85. percent in February. Reflecting the improvement, nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 4,900 over the month despite unfavorable weather conditions which prevented any significant job gains in outdoor activities. Major expansions occurred in services and public education. The largest gains in the services group

	Feb. 1986* (Prel.)	Jan. 1986* (Rev.)	Feb. 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,076,100	2,083,200	2,044,300
Total Employment	1,899,000	1,899,500	1,840,400
Total Unemployment	177,100	183,700	203,900
State Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.8	10.0
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.3	7.8

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

were credited to firms which prepare income tax returns for the public and in amusements and private education. Manufacturing employment edged higher in February. Aerospace payrolls continued to grow, as did employment in nonelectrical machinery. Food product firms began their seasonal expansion, but shipbuilding employment continued to decline.

Although seasonal factors were positive overall between January and February, employment in retail trade fell because of the end of January sales and inventory work. Construction payrolls were slightly lower because weather conditions in February were less favorable than in January. The weather in January was wet but mild. In February, snow and colder weather returned to much of the state. Weather conditions also prevented an expansion in logging.

Conflicting Data, State and National

Contrasting with the moderate gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment between January and February, total employment in the state slipped slightly, falling 500. This paralleled developments nationally where total employment as measured by the household survey fell, while nonagricultural wage and salary employment as measured by the survey of business establishments rose. The reason for the divergence in the two series nationally and in this state was due partly to changes in self-employment and agricultural employment. Also responsible were normal errors which can be expected in any sample survey.

Although the total employment estimate for the state slipped in February, the upward movement in employment indicated in the wage and salary survey of business establishments is probably a better reflection of the true change in the economy. Only about 800 of the state's households are included in the household survey data which is used in monthly adjustment of the total employment estimates for the state. By contrast, the estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in February included a sample of about 50 percent of all wage and salary workers in the state.

Substantial Over-the-Year Improvement

Although the January-February changes in employment and unemployment were minor, improvement in the state's economy over the year was substantial. Total employment between February 1985 and 1986 rose 58,600, while total unemployment fell 26,800. Compared with the 8.5 percent jobless rate this past February, the unemployment rate in February 1985 was 10.0 percent.

The nonagricultural wage and salary series reflected an even greater advance with nonfarm employment growing 65,700 over the year. Estimates by industry showed an increase of 8,100 in manufacturing: gains of 8,100 in aerospace, 1,200 in nonelectrical machinery, and 700 each in food products and chemicals more than offset losses of 1,300 in other transportation equipment (mainly shipbuilding), 600 in primary metals, and 500 in lumber.

Services, in the nonmanufacturing industries, continued to lead the expansion with a gain of 18,300. Retail trade followed with 16,000 more jobs than in February 1985. Year-to-year job gains of 4,000 to 5,000 were credited to construction, transportation-communications-utilities, and finance-insurance-real estate. State and local government employment rose 7,600. Only 700 of the gain was on the state level.

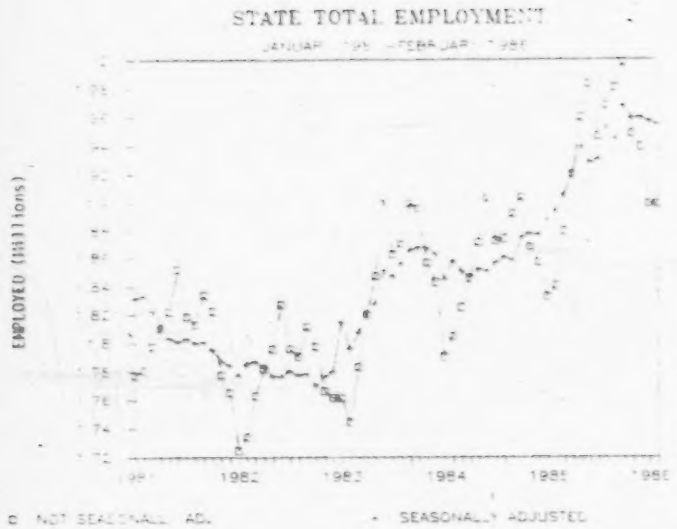
Outlook Encouraging

The outlook for the state's economy continues to brighten as we move into spring. Sharp declines in crude oil prices have reduced the price of gasoline substantially, giving consumers more money to spend on other goods and services. Lower gasoline prices coupled with EXPO 86 in nearby Vancouver, B.C., should guarantee a substantial boost in tourist business this spring and summer.

Declining interest rates are also improving the outlook for consumer spending. Lower rates reduce the monthly cost of big-ticket items purchased on time. In addition, many home owners are now refinancing their mortgages at lower rates. This reduces their monthly payments, giving them more discretionary income.

The current outlook in the state's two largest manufacturing industries adds to the optimism for 1986. In aerospace, The Boeing Company's backlog continues to grow and prospects for further job gains look good. The most encouraging development, however, is signs of a turnaround in the state's lumber industry. Lumber prices, orders, and production have been on the increase because of growth in home-building, the largest market for lumber products. Automation and strong competition from Canadian and Southern lumber producers will limit employment growth in the industry. Nonetheless, it should add a sizable number of jobs in many hard-pressed rural counties by late spring.

All in all, the outlook for the state's economy looks brighter than at any time since the beginning of the decade.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Aerospace continued to lead the growth in the state's manufacturing jobs and was credited with 700 of the 900 new manufacturing jobs between January and February. Over the year, the number of aerospace jobs rose 8,100 to match the net growth in manufacturing. Gains and losses in other manufacturing industries over the year were offsetting.

$3.3 Billion Order For Boeing Jets

Recent news in aerospace favors continued growth. In March, The Boeing Company received the largest order in aviation history from Singapore Airlines. The order was for fourteen 747-400s worth $3.3 billion. The airline also took options for six more of the same model. The 747-400 is a new long-range jumbo jet scheduled to debut in 1988. The plane is designed to serve the Pacific Rim, the fastest growing air-traffic market. Air traffic in the Pacific Rim is increasing at twice the growth rate of world air traffic.

The new planes will be delivered to Singapore Airlines at the rate of three or four a year between 1989 and 1993. The 747-400 can seat 418 passengers with room for cargo and can fly 8,000 miles without refueling. It will be the longest-range commercial airplane available.

$460 Million Order From Brazil

Small in comparison to the order from Singapore Airlines, but still noteworthy, was an order from Varig Airlines of Brazil for $460 million. The airline ordered six 767-200s and three 737-200s aircraft. Delivery will begin in 1987.

Jet Fighters Too?

The Boeing Company is preparing its first proposal in 25 years to build jet-fighters. So far, Boeing has invested $250 million and 10 years in competing for a $40 billion Air Force contract to build the Air Force's jet-fighter for the 1990s. Boeing's proposed model was designed by about 200 engineers. Six other aerospace firms are also competing for the contract.

Boeing In Joint Venture With Japanese

In another venture, Boeing announced a joint project with Japanese aircraft manufacturers to develop and build a new high-technology commercial jet to be called the 7J7. The new plane is planned to enter service in 1992. The Japanese companies have a 25 percent share in the project.

Lumber Industry Outlook Improves

With mortgage rates now at their lowest level in seven years, home-building is expected to expand this spring and summer and boost demand for lumber products. Orders for lumber have already increased as wholesalers build inventories to meet the expected rise in demand this spring and summer. Prices are well ahead of year-ago levels.

Orders And Prices Up

According to the Western Wood Products Association, new orders for lumber from western Oregon and western Washington mills through the week ended March 22, 1986 were up 14 percent from the comparable period in 1985. The trade publication Random Lengths reported the spot price for spruce-pine-fir 2x4s at $201 per thousand board feet in the week ended March 21, 1986, up from $136 one year earlier. The price of 1/2 inch sheathing plywood was $221 per thousand square feet in the same week, up from $171 one year earlier.

Tariff Recommended For Imports

The U.S. International Trade Commission recommended imposing a 35 percent tariff on imports of shingles and shakes from Canada for a five year period because the imports are injuring domestic producers. The value of U.S. imports of wood shingles and shakes from

Canada totaled $182.6 million in 1984. President Reagan will have 60 days to decide whether to accept, reject or modify the recommendation.

Shipbuilding Down Again But Recalls Expected

Employment in other transportation equipment, mainly shipbuilding, fell 400 in February. Two of the state's major shipyards, Marine Power and Equipment and Tacoma Boatbuilding Company have filed for bankruptcy. Tacoma Boatbuilding, however, announced in early April that it was recalling about 200 laid off workers to resume construction on two submarine tracker ships for the Navy. The firm had requested $21 million in additional funds from the Navy to complete the four ships remaining to be built under its contract with the Navy. Following rejection of the request in February, Tacoma Boat laid off 280 craftsmen and 60 administrative employees and stopped work on the two tracker ships under construction. The Navy and Tacoma Boat reached an agreement in late March for the completion of two of the ships for a total (not additional) of $13.8 million. One ship is 60 percent complete, and the other is 20 percent complete. Work has not started on the remaining two ships, and the Navy will seek bidders for their completion. Tacoma Boat can compete in the bidding, however.

Order Of Fries

Food products employment moved up 500 in February largely because of seasonal hiring at firms producing frozen french fries. More trimmers and sorters are needed prior to processing now than was the case in the fall when the potato crop was fresher. The over the year increase of 700 in food processing is not significant, but rather is a reflection of the volatile nature of employment in this industry.

Hygrade May Keep Tacoma Plant Open

Hygrade Food Products which had announced that it would close its Tacoma plant in April may now continue partial operation of the plant if its workers agree to accept pay cuts. Agreement could save the jobs of 200 of the firm's 400 employees. The company in announcing the closure last fall cited high wages, the plant's outmoded condition, and stiff pollution control requirements. By eliminating certain products such as hams, the firm will be able to reduce both ecological problems and the capital investment needed to remain open.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Education in Payrolls Up

Public education payrolls moved up 3,100 between January and February as school districts around the state completed their staffing for the final leg of the school year. Non-education state and local government employment was up about 1,200. All of the increase was on the local level due to a variety of

seasonal factors--special elections, tax statements, etc.

Federal Employment May Drop

Pentagon officials said that they will stop hiring civilians, discharge thousands from military duty ahead of schedule, and make other reductions because of cuts imposed by the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. Federal civilian employment in Washington State fell 500 between January and February, but the drop was spread among non-defense agencies.

Seasonal Factors Positive and Negative

Positive seasonal factors pushed services employment up 3,000 in February but negative seasonal factors in retail trade cut employment 2,900. Gains were fairly widespread in services. The most noteworthy were at firms providing income tax preparation services; amusements, which rose in part because of the opening of a race track; and in private education which, like public education, added staff for the completion of the school year. Hotels and motels also began expanding from their winter low.

In retail trade, restaurants and drinking places reported seasonal gains, but employment reductions at department, apparel and other specialty stores following January sales and inventory work predominated. March, however, will see retail trade join services in expanding seasonally. Easter buying will push up sales and employment at department and apparel stores. Employment at lawn and garden supply stores will also expand with the approach of spring, as will payrolls at building material outlets. Employment at restaurants and drinking places will continue to grow with improved weather encouraging the local population to venture further away from home.

National Sales Down But Outlook Up

Nationally, retail sales edged down 0.1 percent in February, following a 0.2 percent drop in January but a sharp 1.9 percent increase in December. Despite recent weakness, most analysts are expecting an upturn in coming months because of overall economic growth. Another positive factor in retail sales was the 0.4 percent drop in consumer prices in February. This was the steepest drop in 30 years and the first since December 1982. The major factor in the downturn was lower prices for gasoline and food. The price drop together with rising personal income will enable consumers to buy more goods and services which, in turn, will create additional employment.

Drop In Mortgage Rates Brightens Construction Outlook

Employment in construction slipped 300 between January and February because of snow and cold weather in the latter month. Nonetheless, construction payrolls were up 4,700 over the year. Moreover, the outlook for the

remainder of the year is exceptionally bright because of declining mortgage rates.

The F.W. Dodge statistical reporting service estimated the value of all construction projects in January and February 1986 rose 12 percent in Washington State from the comparable period in 1985. The number of dwelling units for which permits were issued was down two percent because of a decline in permits issued for apartment buildings. High apartment vacancy rates are becoming a problem in some areas. The number of permits issued for single family homes, however, was seven percent ahead of last year's pace. Single family units, of course, require more labor (and lumber) per unit than multi-family units.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Recent national economic indicators continue to present a mixed picture but, on balance, point to further growth in the economy. Economists for the most part disagree over the extent of the growth in 1986, not on whether or not the economy will continue to expand. Some suggest that the sharp decline in oil prices and interest rates will result in prosperity, featuring solid growth and low inflation such as occurred in the 1960s. Others expect more modest growth and cite weak spots in the economy such as insufficient investment, low inventories, strong foreign competition and budget cutbacks under the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget law.

Leading Indicators Advance

The National Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose a sharp 0.7 percent in February suggesting growth in the economy will continue. In addition, the change in the index for January was revised from a 0.6 percent drop to no change. As a result, the index has now gone 10 straight months without a decline.

The major factor boosting the index in February was a rise in orders for business capital equipment. Other positive factors were higher stock market prices, an increase in the money supply, a gain in new business formations, and slower deliveries to businesses from vendors. The latter is considered a positive factor because it results from increasing demand.

Negative factors in the February index were a decline in the average workweek, a drop in building permits, lower business and consumer borrowing, a drop in manufacturers' orders for consumer goods, a rise in unemployment compensation claims, and lower sensitive material prices.

Production Down But Manufacturers Are Optimistic

The operating rate of the nation's factories, mines and utilities declined a steep 0.6 percentage point in February following a 0.1 percentage point drop in January. The fall in oil prices was a factor in lowering mining output, which includes oil as well as minerals. While lower oil prices benefit the overall economy, some industrial sectors as well as oil producing areas are hurt by lower oil prices.

In spite of the recent trend, a survey of the nation's largest manufacturers found that they expect to increase their capital spending by eight percent in 1986, up from the five percent increase they projected last fall. According to the Conference Board, a private research organization which conducted the survey, the upward shift in investment plans coincides with signs of improvement in the manufacturing sector.

Personal Income And Consumer Spending Advance

In other February national developments, personal income rose a healthy 0.6 percent and consumer spending rose 0.3 percent, despite the slight drop in retail sales. (Consumer spending includes the purchases of services; entertainment, hotel-motel rooms, professional services, etc.; as well as purchases of tangible goods such as food, clothing, appliances, automobiles, etc.)

Home Building Strong But Down Slightly

Housing starts in the nation fell from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.06 million units in January to 1.99 million units in February. Nonetheless, the February 1986 level was the second highest in two years and up substantially from the 1.6 million unit pace estimated for February 1985. Moreover, while the number of housing starts declined nationally between January and February, they rose five percent in the Western United States, which is the major market area for Washington State lumber products.

EXPANSIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Legislative Economic Expansion Efforts

In an effort to promote out-of-state investment, the legislature has extended the sales tax deferral program. Both out-of-state companies locating in Washington and in-state businesses moving to designated economically distressed areas will benefit. Sales taxes on construction, machinery, equipment and buildings will be deferred for three years. The sales tax would then be paid back over a five year period. Projects must create at least one new full time position for each $300,000 of investment on which taxes are deferred. Also, business and occupation tax credits are available for projects in distressed areas if the employment of the company increased 15 percent over the previous year.

Team Washington Shows Success

Team Washington, which includes the Washington State Department of Trade and Economic Development and 32 associated development organizations representing 35 of the state's 39 counties, has made strides in promoting Washington as a business location. Through the efforts of Team Washington, $300 million in projects have been attracted to the state. These projects will eventually create 1,500 jobs. Typical of the projects attracted by Team Washington are PPG Industries Inc., which is building a $50 million plate glass factory in Chehalis; a $200 million UPS distribution center in Redmond that will create 200 direct jobs; the $236 million RCA/Sharp semiconductor plant in Camas with 650 new direct jobs; and two $10 million projects, the Raleigh Cycles assembly plant in Kent and Hiller Helicopters aircraft manufacturing plant in Port Angeles. Each will create 200 direct jobs.

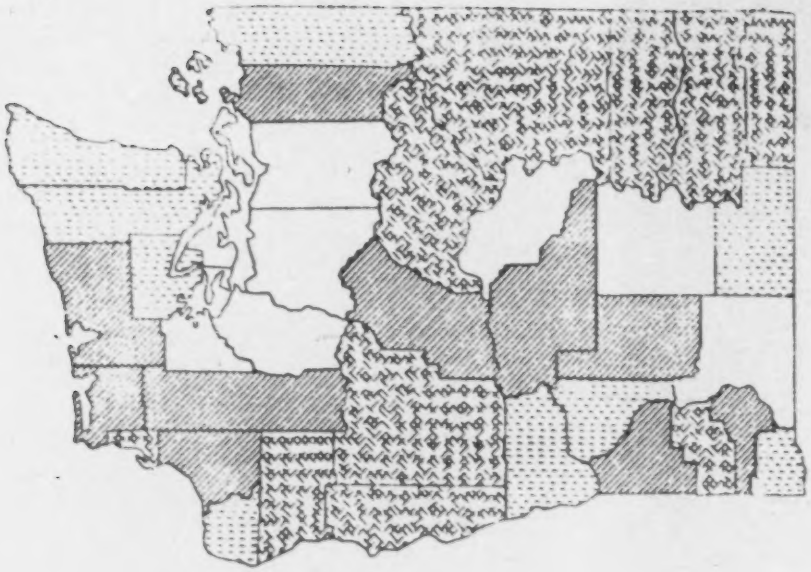
Washington May Be World's First

Washington may be the world's first site of a waxy barley processing plant. Waxy barley is used in the production of ethanol. J.R. Simplot Corp. of Boise plans to invest about $30 million in the project and is considering several states as locations. Company officials cite an area capable of growing barley, good transportation, and good state support for ethanol production as desirable qualities for the project site.

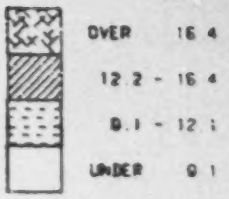
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

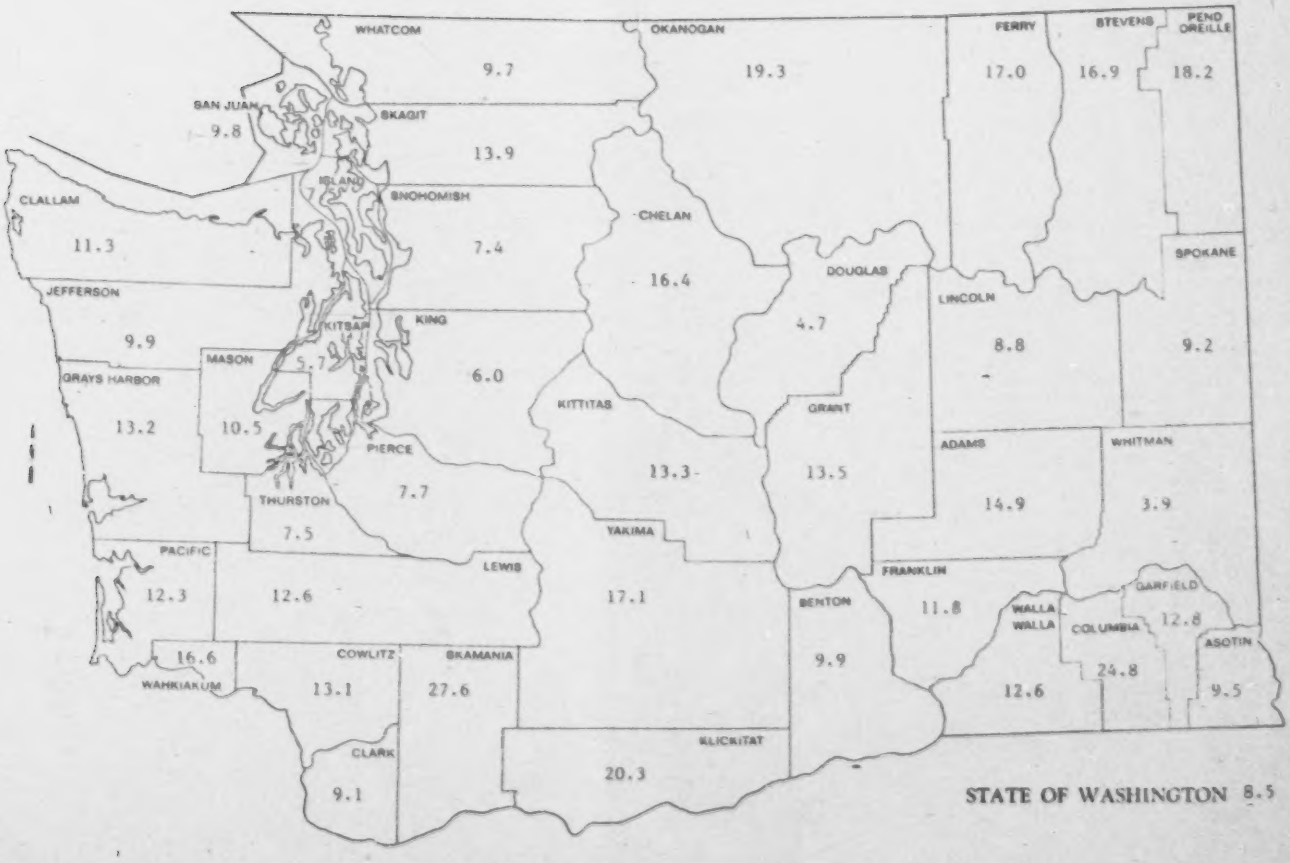
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Jan. 1986
U.S. City Average	327.5	328.4	317.4	+3.2	+3.9
Seattle-Everett	N/A	327.0	N/A	N/A	+2.3



FEBRUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES





STATE OF WASHINGTON 8.5

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Feb. 1985 (Prel.)	Jan. 1985 (Rev.)	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Change Jan. 86 to Feb. 86	Change Feb. 85 to Feb. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,715.1	1,710.2	1,649.4	1,648.1	+4.9	+65.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	294.0	293.1	285.9	284.5	+0.9	+8.1
Durable Goods	207.1	206.1	200.1	198.3	+1.0	+7.0
Lumber & Wood Products	35.9	35.9	36.4	36.1 3/	0.0	-0.5
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.0	+0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	+0.1	+0.2
Primary Metals Industries	12.4	12.5	13.0	13.2	-0.1	-0.6
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	-0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	+0.2	+0.4
Machinery	30.6	30.2	29.7	29.1	+0.4	+0.9
Machinery (exc. electrical)	18.4	18.0	17.2	16.4	+0.4	+1.2
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	93.9	93.6	87.1	85.9	+0.3	+6.8
Aerospace	81.4	80.7	73.3	72.0	+0.7	+8.1
Other Transportation Equip.	12.5	12.9	13.8	13.9	-0.4	-1.3
Instruments & Related Prod.	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.6	+0.1	-0.2
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	86.9	87.0	85.8	86.2	-0.1	+1.1
Food & Kindred Products	28.5	28.0	27.8	28.0	+0.5	+0.7
Canned & Preserved Foods	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.9	+0.4	+0.7
Apparel & Other Text. Products	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	-0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.4	-0.2	-0.4
Printing & Publishing	17.3	17.5	17.2	17.3	-0.2	+0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.5	11.6	10.8	10.7	-0.1	+0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	0.0	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	+0.4
CONSTRUCTION	73.3	73.6	68.6	69.4	-0.3	+4.7
TRANSP. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	93.6	93.7	89.3	89.3	-0.1	+4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	419.6	422.3	401.8	407.7	-2.7	+17.8
Wholesale Trade	104.1	103.9	102.3	102.5	+0.2	+1.8
Retail Trade	315.5	318.4	299.5	305.2	-2.9	+16.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	101.1	100.8	96.6	96.5	+0.3	+4.5
SERVICES	379.1	376.1	360.8	358.3	+3.0	+18.3
Health Services	118.5	118.3	114.5	114.6	+0.2	+4.0
GOVERNMENT	351.6	347.8	344.0	340.0	+3.8	+7.6
Federal	68.2	68.7	68.5	68.4	-0.5	-0.3
State & Local	283.4	279.1	275.5	271.6	+4.3	+7.9
Education	154.5	151.4	152.2	149.1	+3.1	+2.3
Workers in Labor Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum and refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: April 1, 1986
Benchmark: 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	February 1986 Preliminary 1/				January 1986 Revised				February 1985 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,076,100	1,899,000	177,100	8.5	2,083,200	1,899,500	183,700	8.8	2,044,300	1,840,400	203,900	10.0
Bellingham MSA	52,700	47,600	5,100	9.7	53,000	47,700	5,300	10.0	52,100	46,100	6,000	11.5
Bremerton MSA	68,900	65,000	3,900	5.7	69,500	65,500	4,000	5.8	67,300	62,800	4,500	6.7
Olympia MSA	67,100	62,100	5,000	7.5	67,100	62,000	5,100	7.6	66,200	60,300	5,900	8.9
Seattle PMSA	917,100	859,200	57,900	6.3	919,600	860,000	59,600	6.5	891,100	822,400	68,700	7.7
King County 4/	715,400	672,300	43,100	6.0	717,400	672,900	44,500	6.2	695,400	643,500	51,900	7.5
Snohomish County 4/	201,800	186,900	14,900	7.4	202,300	187,100	15,200	7.5	195,700	178,900	16,800	8.6
Spokane MSA	157,200	142,800	14,400	9.2	157,200	142,900	14,300	9.1	157,800	142,300	15,500	9.8
Tacoma PMSA	221,500	204,500	17,000	7.7	222,200	205,200	17,000	7.7	216,800	197,600	19,200	8.9
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	65,600	58,800	6,800	10.4	65,600	58,300	7,300	11.1	65,000	56,100	8,900	13.7
Benton County 4/	49,300	44,400	4,900	9.9	49,200	44,000	5,200	10.6	48,700	42,400	6,300	12.9
Franklin County 4/	16,300	14,400	1,900	11.7	16,300	14,300	2,000	12.3	16,400	13,800	2,600	15.9
Vancouver PMSA	100,400	91,300	9,100	9.1	101,800	92,200	9,600	9.4	97,200	88,000	9,200	9.5
Yakima MSA	78,300	64,900	13,400	17.1	78,500	63,600	14,900	19.0	78,400	65,100	13,300	17.0
Adams	6,490	5,520	970	14.9	6,360	5,340	1,020	16.0	6,480	5,400	1,080	16.7
Asotin	7,890	7,140	750	9.5	7,850	7,050	800	10.2	7,540	6,600	940	12.5
Clallam	20,220	17,930	2,290	11.3	20,560	18,210	2,350	11.4	20,990	18,060	2,930	14.0
Columbia	1,740	1,310	430	24.7	1,730	1,270	460	26.6	1,770	1,330	440	24.9
Cowlitz	33,780	29,350	4,430	13.1	34,020	29,340	4,680	13.8	34,650	30,070	4,580	13.2
Ferry	2,500	2,070	430	17.2	2,480	2,070	410	16.5	2,590	2,060	530	20.5
Garfield	1,100	960	140	12.7	1,100	940	160	14.5	1,110	990	120	10.8
Grant	22,350	19,320	3,030	13.6	22,390	19,360	3,030	13.5	22,390	18,790	3,600	16.1
Grays Harbor	23,500	20,400	3,100	13.2	23,580	20,170	3,410	14.5	24,920	20,330	4,590	18.4
Island	15,380	14,220	1,160	7.5	15,450	14,310	1,140	7.4	15,920	14,420	1,500	9.4
Jefferson	6,240	5,620	620	9.9	6,440	5,780	660	10.2	6,440	5,600	840	13.0
Kittitas	11,320	9,820	1,500	13.3	11,220	9,700	1,520	13.5	11,430	9,770	1,660	14.5
Klickitat	8,510	6,780	1,730	20.3	8,640	6,820	1,820	21.1	7,930	6,310	1,620	20.4
Lewis	23,440	20,490	2,950	12.6	23,650	20,610	3,040	12.9	23,710	19,630	4,080	17.2
Lincoln	4,210	3,840	370	8.8	4,090	3,760	330	8.1	4,200	3,880	320	7.6
Mason	11,820	10,580	1,240	10.5	11,980	10,660	1,320	11.0	12,020	10,490	1,530	12.7
Okanogan	13,050	10,530	2,520	19.3	12,930	10,420	2,510	19.4	13,900	10,930	2,970	21.4
Pacific	6,720	5,900	820	12.2	6,970	6,010	960	13.8	7,000	5,430	1,570	22.4
Pend Oreille	3,490	2,860	630	18.1	3,550	2,910	640	18.0	3,890	3,280	610	15.7
San Juan	4,060	3,660	400	9.9	4,180	3,760	420	10.0	3,900	3,490	410	10.5
Skagit	28,490	24,520	3,970	13.9	28,470	24,160	4,310	15.1	29,970	24,720	5,250	17.5
Skamania	2,400	1,740	660	27.5	2,430	1,640	790	32.5	2,530	1,630	900	35.6
Stevens	11,040	9,170	1,870	16.9	10,990	9,140	1,850	16.8	11,530	9,490	2,040	17.7
Wahkiakum	1,200	1,000	200	16.7	1,200	970	230	19.2	1,300	1,120	180	13.8
Walla Walla	23,630	20,650	2,980	12.6	23,640	20,500	3,140	13.3	23,130	20,230	2,900	12.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	35,250	30,710	4,540	12.9	35,710	30,830	4,880	13.7	33,760	28,920	4,840	14.3
Chelan County 4/	24,700	20,660	4,040	16.4	24,980	20,740	4,240	17.0	23,100	19,460	3,640	15.8
Douglas County 4/	10,550	10,050	500	4.7	10,730	10,090	640	6.0	10,670	9,470	1,200	11.2
Whitman	17,340	16,670	670	3.9	17,050	16,360	690	4.0	17,540	16,810	730	4.2

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin Counties.
3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.
4/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

March 31, 1986
Benchmark 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	February 1986 Preliminary 1/				January 1986 Revised 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,093,600	1,914,500	179,100	8.6	2,087,100	1,904,700	182,400	8.7
Bellingham MSA	53,200	48,000	5,200	9.8	53,000	47,800	5,200	9.8
Bremerton MSA	69,500	65,500	4,000	5.8	69,700	65,700	4,000	5.7
Olympia MSA	67,800	62,700	5,100	7.5	67,300	62,200	5,100	7.6
Seattle PMSA	924,800	866,200	58,600	6.3	921,600	862,400	59,200	6.4
King County 4/	721,400	677,800	43,600	6.0	719,000	674,800	44,200	6.1
Snohomish County 4/	203,400	188,400	15,000	7.4	202,700	187,600	15,100	7.4
Spokane MSA	158,600	144,000	14,600	9.2	157,600	143,300	14,300	9.1
Tacoma PMSA	223,400	206,200	17,200	7.7	222,600	205,700	16,900	7.6
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	66,200	59,300	6,900	10.4	65,600	58,400	7,200	11.0
Benton County 4/	49,600	44,700	4,900	9.9	49,300	44,100	5,200	10.5
Franklin County 4/	16,500	14,500	2,000	12.1	16,300	14,300	2,000	12.3
Vancouver PMSA	101,200	92,000	9,200	9.1	102,000	92,500	9,500	9.3
Yakima MSA	78,900	65,400	13,500	17.1	78,600	63,800	14,800	18.8
Adams	6,540	5,560	980	15.0	6,370	5,360	1,010	15.9
Asotin	7,960	7,200	760	9.5	7,870	7,070	800	10.2
Clallam	20,390	18,080	2,310	11.3	20,600	18,260	2,340	11.4
Columbia	1,760	1,320	440	25.0	1,740	1,280	460	26.4
Cowlitz	34,070	29,590	4,480	13.1	34,070	29,420	4,650	13.6
Ferry	2,520	2,090	430	17.1	2,490	2,080	410	16.5
Garfield	1,110	970	140	12.6	1,100	940	160	14.5
Grant	22,540	19,480	3,060	13.6	22,420	19,410	3,010	13.4
Grays Harbor	23,700	20,570	3,130	13.2	23,620	20,230	3,390	14.4
Island	15,510	14,340	1,170	7.5	15,490	14,350	1,140	7.4
Jefferson	6,290	5,670	620	9.9	6,440	5,790	650	10.1
Kittitas	11,420	9,900	1,520	13.3	11,240	9,730	1,510	13.4
Klickitat	8,590	6,840	1,750	20.4	8,650	6,840	1,810	20.9
Lewis	23,630	20,650	2,980	12.6	23,690	20,670	3,020	12.7
Lincoln	4,250	3,870	380	8.9	4,100	3,770	330	8.0
Mason	11,920	10,660	1,260	10.6	12,000	10,690	1,310	10.9
Okanogan	13,160	10,610	2,550	19.4	12,940	10,450	2,490	19.2
Pacific	6,780	5,950	830	12.2	6,980	6,020	960	13.8
Pend Oreille	3,520	2,880	640	18.2	3,560	2,920	640	18.0
San Juan	4,090	3,690	400	9.8	4,180	3,770	410	9.8
Skagit	28,740	24,720	4,020	14.0	28,500	24,220	4,280	15.0
Skamania	2,420	1,750	670	27.7	2,430	1,640	790	32.5
Stevens	11,140	9,250	1,890	17.0	11,010	9,170	1,840	16.7
Wahkiakum	1,210	1,010	200	16.5	1,200	970	230	19.2
Walla Walla	23,840	20,820	3,020	12.7	23,680	20,560	3,120	13.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	35,560	30,970	4,590	12.9	35,750	30,910	4,840	13.5
Chelan County 4/	24,920	20,830	4,090	16.4	25,000	20,790	4,210	16.8
Douglas County 4/	10,640	10,140	500	4.7	10,750	10,120	630	5.9
Whitman	17,490	16,810	680	3.9	17,100	16,410	690	4.0

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin counties.
3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.
4/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	FEB. 1986 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		FEB 1986	JAN 1986	FEB 1985	FEB 1986	JAN 1986	FEB 1985	FEB 1986	JAN 1986	FEB 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	175,620	$453.55	$461.35	$447.34	38.6	38.9	38.3	$11.75	$11.86	$11.68
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	31,920	451.21	438.48	399.79	39.1	37.8	35.1	11.54	11.60	11.39
Primary metal industries.....	9,500	546.82	529.85	537.99	41.9	41.3	39.5	13.05	12.81	13.62
Fabricated metal products.....	7,200	440.38	424.13	453.58	38.8	37.7	38.4	11.35	11.25	11.81
Machinery.....	17,500	384.74	375.57	353.81	39.1	39.8	37.8	9.84	9.63	9.36
Food & kindred products.....	21,400	379.86	363.44	358.86	39.2	36.6	36.8	9.67	9.93	9.73
Chemicals & allied products...	5,100	526.66	611.46	551.76	40.7	43.0	41.8	12.94	14.22	13.20
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	53,500	573.98	571.82	575.29	36.3	36.1	35.1	15.81	15.84	16.39
Wholesale and retail trade.... (excludes eating & drinking places)	260,400	319.34	329.98	312.25	33.9	32.8	34.2	9.42	9.42	9.13

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.